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The statement (168) that "in the case of the Bank of England a limit of £16,450,000 is set to the issue of notes against which the bank is permitted to hold government securities" is no longer accurate. Other instances of this kind might be cited.

The reader of a book has a right to expect also that when statistical data are given they shall be brought down as nearly as may be to date. Professor Scott has made no effort to bring his statistical data down to a more recent date than the end of the year 1899 or the early part of the year 1900. The latest statistics (197-8) for our own bank currency are for July 1, 1900.

But all this adverse criticism is with reference to faults which may be corrected without great difficulty in a new edition, and when such corrections are made, the book should be an excellent college text.

H. A. MILLIS.

Leland Stanford Junior University.

American Republic and Its Government. By JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN. Pp. 410. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903.

Professor Woodburn has written an admirable text-book suitable for colleges. In the eight chapters of his compact and well written work he deals with "The Principles of the Fathers," "The Federal Union," "The Presidency," "The Senate," "The House of Representatives," "The Judiciary," "The States" and "The Territories" respectively. The chapter on "The Principles of the Fathers" includes a discussion of the various rights which were supposedly the heritage of all Englishmen in 1776, such as the right of constitutional government, local self-government, jury trial, assembly and petition, assent to taxes, etc. In treating the historical basis of these rights, the author refers to the events of English history leading to the recognition of each right. In the chapter on "The Federal Union" is found the usual discussion of the various forms of government, including little that is new. In the difficult question as to the relation between the states and the Federal Government, the author gives a fairly satisfactory statement, that our government is federal in its origin but operates directly on the people and is, therefore, national in its operation. It is, perhaps, a matter for regret that so many of our writers on history and political science have not received a more thorough economic training, or if they have, that so little advantage has been taken of this field of thought in writing on political subjects. Had Professor Woodburn placed in Chapter II a few short paragraphs dealing with the economic and social reasons for the national character of our government and its operation, it would have lent much of interest and clearness to his discussion of the subject.

The chapter on "The Presidency" is disappointing; Professor Woodburn explains simply and with lucidity the essential differences between European executives and our own, laying great emphasis on the views of American statesmen at different periods in our history regarding the relations of Congress and the courts to the President; he also discusses at considerable length the method of election and its suggested amendments, together with the powers of the President.

In all of these chapters there is a wealth of historical detail but unfortunately very little of the broad point of view which should characterize the treatment of this portion of the subject. The growth of the executive power, it may be said without exaggeration, represents the greatest change in the internal structure of our government since the Civil War, yet the student might peruse the author's third chapter in detail without being impressed by that fact. Perhaps this omission was intentional; if so, it may have been contemplated that the instructor would give the necessary emphasis to the increasing importance of the executive, allowing the student to gather his materials from the book. But even such a plan seems questionable. The chapters on "The Senate" and "The House of Representatives" are likewise interesting, readable, thorough and modern. There is a great abundance of material relative to the historical growth of our peculiar system of apportionment, election, etc. Particularly commendable is the treatment of the House of Representatives, where the marvelous concentration of power, which has given the speaker and the committee on rules such unquestioned sway, is described with numerous illustrations, and at the conclusion of the chapter this material is brought into effective correlation by the development of a general principle or tendency. "The Judiciary" is fairly well described, although one misses a discussion of the important subject of government by injunction and its constitutional significance.

In discussing "The States and Their Government" Professor Woodburn does not attempt to give a description of governmental organization, but briefly summarizes the sphere of the states in their relation to the Federal Union. The same is true of the concluding chapter on "The Territories and Their Government." A description of territorial government would have been welcomed here but the author limits himself to a short statement of the constitutional aspects of our territorial legislation, emphasizing the recent Supreme Court decisions. There can be no doubt that in Professor Woodburn we have an admirable, clear and judicious writer, who it may be hoped will venture farther into the field of governmental discussion. Criticisms on the substance of a text-book on American government are likely to be determined too much by the peculiar interests of the critic. A single criticism regarding the method of presentation employed by Professor Woodburn might, however, be ventured. The author has employed such an abundance of material and has cited so freely from different writers that he has included much that is of purely transient value. Especially open to question is the citation of W. A. White's criticism of President Cleveland in a monthly magazine of recent date. Such a passage would perhaps look better in the Washington correspondence of an afternoon newspaper than in the footnote of a college text-book. In spite of this rather voracious appetite for magazine citations, the author has compiled a number of new and interesting references showing the practical operation of our political system. It is this thorough-going insistence on description of things as they are which constitutes the chief merit of the book.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

University of Pennsylvania.